Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of which no official return as to the cause of death has been made, but personal inquiry, however, assures me that the death was due to malarial fever, and not in anywise suspicious as resulting from a contagious or infectious disease.

The sanitary condition of the port of Bluefields, as well as the surrounding territory, continues to remain free from contagious or infectious diseases.

The Nicaraguan authorities still maintain quarantine restrictions as to Port Limon, Costa Rica, rumors having reached here as to another outbreak of yellow fever at that port.

Respectfully, WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox.

MANILA, P. I., *April 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 27 cases of plague with 16 deaths occurred in Manila during the week ended April 20, 1901. Eighteen Chinese and 9 Filipinos were affected.

During the same period there were 9 cases of smallpox and 200 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully, J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions.

MANILA, P. I., *April 24, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended April 20, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected	71
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	1,085
Number of crew inspected	1,665
Number of passengers inspected	1,409
Number of passengers and crew rejected	1
Cause of rejection, smallpox	1

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected	65
Number of passengers inspected	6,653

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew	619
Number of vaccinations, passengers	988

Respectfully, J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.